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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

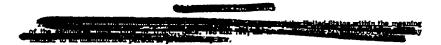
ROCKET-MODEL INVESTIGATION OF HINGE MOMENTS ON A

TRAILING-EDGE CONTROL ON A 52.5° SWEPT WING

BETWEEN MACH NUMBERS OF 0.70 AND 1.80

By C. William Martz

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NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1957





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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

ROCKET-MODEL INVESTIGATION OF HINGE MOMENTS ON A TRAILING-EDGE CONTROL ON A 52.5° SWEPT WING BETWEEN MACH NUMBERS OF 0.70 AND 1.80

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SUMMARY

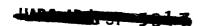
A free-flight investigation to determine the hinge-moment characteristics of a trailing-edge control on a swept and tapered wing has been conducted through the use of a rocket-powered model. The model consisted of a pointed cylindrical body equipped with a cruciform arrangement of 52.5° swept wings with an aspect ratio of 3 and a taper ratio of 0.2. The wing panels in one plane featured constant-chord, inboard, trailing-edge controls hinged at 40 percent control chord, one control being modified by a single row of perforations near the trailing edge. Test Mach numbers ranged from 0.7 to 1.8.

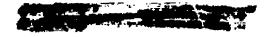
Control hinge moments were small throughout the speed range for all combinations of angle of attack and control deflection tested.

INTRODUCTION

The fairly recent ability of piloted aircraft to operate near and beyond the speed of sound has resulted in a greater need for the aerodynamic balance of control surfaces not only to decrease the power requirements of control booster systems but also to allow the pilot some control in the event of booster system failure. Although several means of increasing control aerodynamic balance are available, possibly the most obvious is to change the normally forward location of the control hinge line to a location nearer the control aerodynamic center. This method has been used successfully in previous investigations (see, for example, refs. 1 to 5) and was used also in the present test. Since control-serodynamic-center location generally varies from about 35 percent control mean aerodynamic chord at subsonic speeds to about 50 percent control mean aerodynamic chord at subsonic speeds, a compromised value







of 40 percent control mean aerodynamic chord was chosen as the hinge-line location in the present investigation. This investigation utilized a rocket-powered model with a 52.5° swept and tapered wing embodying partial-span, constant-chord, trailing-edge controls with 67 percent overhang balance. A single row of holes was drilled near the trailing edge of one of the two controls. It was reasoned that this would provide additional aerodynamic balance and by simultaneously testing two control configurations would allow more efficient use of the research vehicle.

Control hinge moments were measured at various combinations of angle of attack (ranging from $\pm^{1/2}$ to $\pm 10^{\circ}$ at subsonic speeds and $\pm 0.3^{\circ}$ to $\pm 3^{\circ}$ at supersonic speeds) and control deflection (up to $\pm 5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$) at several Mach numbers between 0.7 and 1.8 for both controls. Reynolds number based on wing mean aerodynamic chord varied from 3 million to 13 million.

Results are presented herein and compared with linearized theory, where available.

SYMBOLS

C	wing chord, ft
cf	control chord, ft
ਣ	wing mean aerodynamic chord, ft
ន	total wing area in one plane, sq.ft
M'	area moment of control surface rearward of and about hinge line, ft^3
δ	control-surface deflection at inboard end measured parallel to model center line (positive when trailing edge is down), deg
α	angle of attack at model center of gravity, deg
β	angle of sideslip at model center of gravity, $a_{Y} = \frac{\Delta a_{n}}{\Delta \alpha}$, deg
ë	model angular acceleration in pitch, radians/sec ²
M	Mach number
R	Reynolds number based on $\overline{\mathbf{c}}$
	the format findings





đ	free-stream dynamic pressure, lb/sq ft
$\mathtt{a}_\mathtt{n}$	model normal acceleration at center of gravity, g units
a _Y	model transverse acceleration at center of gravity, g units
g	acceleration of gravity, 32.2 ft/sec ²
H	control hinge moment, ft-lb
$\mathtt{I}_{\mathbf{Y}}$	model moment of inertia in pitch, slug-ft ²
My	pitching moment about model center of gravity, ft-lb
$\mathbf{c_h}$	control hinge-moment coefficient, $\frac{H}{2M^{t}q}$
$\mathtt{C}_{\mathbf{N}}$	model normal-force coefficient, $\frac{\text{(Model weight)(a_n)}}{qS}$
C _m	model pitching-moment coefficient, $\frac{M_{y}}{qSC}$
Δ	increment
ΔC _h Δα	incremental change in $C_{ m h}$ divided by incremental change in α at constant $\delta,$ per deg
<u>∆c_h</u> <u>∆8</u>	incremental change in $C_{\!\!\!h}$ divided by incremental change in δ at constant $\alpha,$ per deg
∆c. ∆c.	incremental change in C_{N} divided by incremental change in α at constant $\delta_{\alpha},$ per deg
$\frac{\Delta c_{N}}{\Delta \delta_{a}}$	incremental change in $C_{\rm N}$ divided by incremental change in $\delta_{\rm g}$ at constant $\alpha,$ per deg
∆c. ∆c.	incremental change in $C_{\!m}$ divided by incremental change in α at constant $\delta_{a},$ per deg
<u>Δεη</u> <u>Δα</u>	incremental change in a_{n} divided by incremental change in α at constant δ_{n} , per deg



Subscripts:

p control with perforations near trailing edge

av average of both controls

o out of trim

MODEL AND TESTS

Model

The hinge-moment model used in this investigation consisted of a cylindrical body, with ogival nose and tail sections, equipped with a cruciform arrangement of swept tapered wings. A drawing of the model, showing overall dimensions, is presented in figure 1(a) and photographs of the model are shown in figure 2.

The solid magnesium-alloy wings had an NACA 65A006 airfoil section parallel to the free stream, a taper ratio of 0.2, an aspect ratio of 3, and a 52.5° angle of sweep at the quarter chord. The wing panels in the pitch plane embodied constant-chord (15 percent exposed wing root) trailing-edge controls which extended over the inboard 60 percent of the exposed wing span. The controls were hinged at 40 percent control chord and attached to the wing through two roller bearings. The controls were of modified double-wedge airfoil section and of solid-steel construction. The deflection angle at which the controls unported was greater than any control deflections experienced in flight. The control on the left wing was partially perforated with a single row of 1/8-inch holes along the 80-percent-control-chord line. Details of the wing and control are shown in figure 1(b). Physical constants of model are presented in table I.

Flight Test

The flight test was conducted at the Langley Pilotless Aircraft Research Station at Wallops Island, Va. The model was boosted to a Mach number of 1.8 and during the coasting period which followed data were telemetered to a ground receiving station and recorded.

Flight conditions resulted in the values of Reynolds number and dynamic pressure presented as a function of Mach number in figure 3. All data were obtained in decelerated flight (0 to -5g).



INSTRUMENTATION

Inductance-type instruments were used to measure time histories of model normal and transverse acceleration, static and total pressure, deflection angle and hinge moments of each control, and model angle of attack. On the solid control, both high- and low-range instruments were used to measure hinge moments. The perforated control used only the high-range instrument. Response of the measuring and recording instrumentation was such that no correction to the recorded data was required at the frequencies encountered in the tests.

A Rawin set AN/GMD-LA recorded atmospheric data at all flight altitudes. Flight-path data were obtained from tracking radar, and a CW Doppler velocimeter was used to determine initial flight velocities. A visual flight record was obtained by photography.

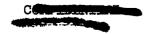
TECHNIQUE

The technique employed in this investigation consisted of mechanically pulsing the controls as elevators so that their deflection varied sinusoidally with time. The pulsing frequency was varied from 5 cycles per second at a Mach number of 1.76 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cycles per second at a Mach number of 0.7 in an attempt to obtain a constant 90° phase difference between the model pitching response and the control input. This phase difference allowed a more accurate separation of the effects of α and δ on the control hinge moment and model normal-force and pitching-moment results. The control pulsing amplitude was 5° with a variation of about $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ due to load deflection of the control linkage.

In addition to pitching oscillations, the model response included unwanted rolling and sideslip oscillations. This technique resulted in a continuous measurement of hinge moments for each control at varying combinations of control deflection, angle of sideslip, and angle of attack. These data are presented in table II and sample sections of the telemeter record are shown in figure 4.

ACCURACY

The following information is presented to indicate possible error in basic measurements. These values represent maximum error (±2 percent full-scale-instrument ranges) in evaluating isolated data. In computations





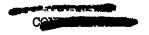
involving differences (such as slope evaluations), possible errors in the component quantities can be considered to be about one-half as large as those indicated except as noted otherwise.

Quantity	Error
Control deflection, deg	±0.20
Model angle of attack, deg Maximum error Difference error	±(0.60 ± 0.50) ±0.30
Model normal acceleration, g units	±1.0
High-range hinge moment, solid control, ft=lb	±0.116
Low-range hinge moment, solid control, ft-lb	±0.040
Hinge moment, perforated control, ft-lb	±0.116
Model transverse acceleration, g units	±0.40
Normal acceleration at nose of model, g units	±0.48

Error in Mach number is estimated to be less than ±0.02. Errors in dynamic pressure are estimated to be less than 5 percent.

Assuming probable errors of the percent of full-scale-instrument range for the hinge-moment, angle-of-attack, and control-deflection data resulted in the following root-mean-square errors in hinge-moment results:

353	Б	Root-meen-square exerts in -									
Mach number	<u>ል</u> ሮ _ክ	소) <u>노</u>		$\left(\frac{\Delta C_{h}}{\Delta a}\right)_{p}$							
0.81 .98 1.98 1.30 1.30 1.56 1.61	±0.0011 ±.0008 ±.0006 ±.0005 ±.0006 ±.0006 ±.0008 ±.0000 ±.0008 ±.0004	±0.0006 ±.0011 ±.0008 ±.0005 ±.0009 ±.0009 ±.0071 ±.0181 ±.0326 ±.0170 ±.0028 ±.0013	±0.0075 ±.0026 ±.0017 ±.0018 ±.0018 ±.0017 ±.0017 ±.0021 ±.0012 ±.0002 ±.0007	±0.0019 ±.0034 ±.0024 ±.0016 ±.0013 ±.0016 ±.0029 ±.0049 ±.0146 ±.0249 ±.0113 ±.0022 ±.0013							





CORRECTIONS

Hinge-Moment Data

Hinge-moment measurements were corrected for zero load friction and inertia effects caused by the pulsing motion. These corrections were about 1/2 percent and 3/4 percent of the full-scale ranges of the hinge-moment instruments for the perforated and solid control, respectively. No attempt was made to determine the extent that flight airloads increased the bearing friction of the control and, hence, affected the measured control hinge moments.

Measured values of control deflection were adjusted to remove load deflection of the control system out to the inboard end of the control surfaces. However, no measurements or calculations were completed to determine control aeroelastic effects.

As previously mentioned, the model response included unwanted rolling and sideslip oscillations. Although the effects of rolling on the hinge moments are believed negligible, the sideslip was estimated to have an effect at subsonic speeds. By treating the sideslip as a change in sweep and using the expressions of reference 6, the following effects were indicated at subsonic speeds. Hinge moments on the solid control are increased about 1.8 percent per degree of positive sideslip and decreased about 2.0 percent per degree of negative sideslip. Hinge moments on the perforated control are increased about 1.8 percent per degree of negative sideslip and decreased about 2.0 percent per degree of positive sideslip. At supersonic speeds, the angles of sideslip experienced in the present test usually were less than ±10. Again, treating sideslip as a change in sweep, linearized-theory expressions were obtained from references 7 and 8 which indicated the effects of sideslip on values of $\Delta C_h/\Delta \delta$ to be negligible. In view of the small magnitude of sideslip, it is believed that the same result would apply to the effects of sideslip on hinge moments due to angle of attack and out of trim. Thus, although the subsonic hinge moments were adjusted to account for sideslip effects, no corrections were applied to the supersonic-hinge-moment data.

Normal-Force and Pitching-Moment Data

The effects of sideslip on model normal force and pitching moment were investigated and found to be negligible since the loss on one wing or control surface would be compensated by the gain of the opposite wing panel or control surface.

No aeroelastic corrections were applied to the measured data. It is believed that the rolling of the model had no effect on measured normal force or pitching moments.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Hinge Moments

Although some nonlinearities were evident in the hinge-moment data, the exact form of these nonlinearities was not apparent. Therefore, the following linear analysis was used. The hinge-moment data were plotted as functions of α and δ as shown in figure 5. In figure 5(a), the curve connecting the data points represents the measured hinge-moment data. The straight-line curves connecting points of equal angle of attack on the measured data curve were constructed by assuming C_h to have a linear variation with δ at individual angles of attack; thus, some indication of the separate effects of δ on hinge moments was obtained. Similarly, in figure 5(b), straight-line curves connecting points of equal δ were constructed by assuming C_h to have a linear variation with α at individual control-surface deflections. This gave an indication of the effects of α on hinge moment.

Normal Force

Total normal force on the model was measured by means of a normal accelerometer. This total force was composed of forces due to angle of attack, control deflection, and out of trim. As in the analysis of the hinge-moment data, the model normal-force data were assumed to vary linearly with angle of attack and control deflection. In addition to determining the normal-force results by the same method used in reducing the hinge-moment data, a least-squares method was used in which the data were fitted to the following equation:

$$C_{N} = \frac{\Delta C_{N}}{\Delta \alpha} \alpha + \frac{\Delta C_{N}}{\Delta \delta_{RV}} \delta_{RV} + (C_{N})_{O}$$

Pitching Moments

The pitching moments were calculated from the pitch acceleration of the model as determined from the readings of two normal accelerometers at separate locations along the model longitudinal axis. These pitching moments were analyzed by the same two methods described for the normal-force results. The following equation was used in the least-squares approach.

$$\frac{I_{Y}\theta}{57.3q\overline{e}8} = \frac{\Delta C_{m}}{\Delta \alpha} \alpha + \frac{\Delta C_{m}}{\Delta \delta_{aV}} \delta_{aV} + (C_{m})_{o}$$





Note that a pitch-damping term was not included in this equation. Since the lag of α behind δ was about one-fourth of a cycle at most Mach numbers, pitch damping was in phase with and became a part of the

term $\frac{\Delta C_m}{\Delta \delta_{av}}$ δ_{av} . This prevented accurate values of control pitching moments from being obtained.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table II presents time histories of the reduced data obtained at various Mach numbers in this investigation. The measured responses of control hinge moment (both controls), model normal force, and model pitching moment are tabulated in coefficient form along with the variables angle of attack, control deflection, and angle of sideslip. These values are intended to supplement the plotted data.

Hinge Moments

A visual inspection of the telemeter record (reproduced in part in fig. 4) indicated that certain irregularities in the hinge-moment traces were present at several Mach numbers. These irregularities almost always occurred at or near peak control deflections (see, for example, fig. 5) and were inconsistent in form and direction (i.e., at some Mach numbers the first effect was an increase in hinge moments, whereas at other Mach numbers the effect first resulted in decreased hinge moments). Very slight irregularities were first noticed at about M = 1.5 for one control only and at negative deflections only. As Mach number decreased with increasing time, the irregularities became more pronounced until at about M = 1.2 the effect was obtained near both positive and negative deflection peaks and for both controls. Although no explanation of these irregularities was obtained and it is not definitely known whether they are aerodynamic or otherwise, it is believed that the explanation probably is not aerodynamic. Therefore, these data were not considered when the aerodynamic hinge moments were evaluated and values of $\Delta C_h/\Delta c$ and $\Delta C_h / \Delta \delta$ were obtained at times when these irregularities were not evident.

The incremental slopes $\Delta C_h/\Delta \delta$ and $\Delta C_h/\Delta \alpha$ are presented as a function of Mach number in figures 6 and 7, respectively. Because of the assumption of linearity, these values represent average slopes over the measured ranges of α and δ which are indicated in the figures. The reader is cautioned against casually applying these results to different ranges of α and δ since nonlinearities may be present which could result in substantial errors.



Values of $\Delta C_h/\Delta \delta$ (fig. 6) are negative at all Mach numbers tested. Negative values indicate the controls are statically stable with control deflection (the center of pressure of the control deflection loading is behind the hinge lines). The variations of $\Delta C_h/\Delta \delta$ with Mach number are not unusual except for the trend to more negative values at the higher Mach numbers. This trend is not predicted by the theoretical results presented in figure 6 which were calculated for the solid control with the aid of linearized-theory expressions obtained from references 7 and 8. These calculations ignored the presence of the fuselage. In this comparison, the differences between theory and experiment are magnified by the nearness of the center of pressure to the hinge line. It has been suggested that the experimental variation in $\Delta C_h/\Delta \delta$ at the higher Mach numbers is primarily the result of changes in deflection range rather than a Mach number effect. (Note the indicated deflection ranges in fig. 6.)

The $\Delta C_h/\Delta\delta$ data at Mach numbers up to 1.1 which were obtained at $\alpha=-4$ indicate no appreciable effect of the control perforations. However, some of the data for $\alpha=0$ and Mach numbers above 1.3 show that under these conditions the perforations resulted in a more closely balanced control with respect to deflection loads.

Values of $\Delta C_h/\Delta c$ presented in figure 7 are less than ±0.01 except at M = 1.3 for the solid control. Data between the Mach numbers of 1.3 and 1.7 are not presented because the very small angle-of-attack ranges resulted in large probable errors. (See section entitled "Accuracy.")

The effect of the perforations on $\Delta C_h/\Delta \alpha$ is small and is seen to be dependent upon the Mach number region. At supersonic Mach numbers, the $\Delta C_h/\Delta \alpha$ values are displaced in a positive direction, whereas at subsonic speeds the opposite result was obtained.

Values of $\Delta C_h/\Delta \alpha$ also were measured at $\delta = 2^{\circ}$. No significant differences were obtained with respect to the data at $\delta = 0^{\circ}$.

Although no direct hinge-moment comparisons have been made with other configurations because the author could find no applicable comparison data, it should be noted that the measured hinge moments of the present investigation were small throughout the flight (never greater than ± 2.2 foot-pounds). This is indicated also by the values of $\Delta C_h/\Delta S$ and $\Delta C_h/\Delta C$ in figures 6 and 7. Although these values may not appear especially low, it should be remembered that they are based upon the control moment area behind the hinge line which exaggerates their magnitude relative to coefficients for controls hinged forward of the 40 percent chord.





Normal Force

Figure 8 presents a sample variation of normal-force coefficient with control deflection at various angles of attack. By use of this type of plot and the assumption that normal-force coefficient varied linearly with both angle of attack and control deflection, values of $\Delta C_N/\Delta \alpha$ and $\Delta C_N/\Delta \delta_{\rm gv}$ were obtained.

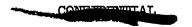
Values of $\Delta C_N/\Delta \delta_{\rm av}$ are presented in figure 9 for α = 0. These values represent the average effect of both controls. Also shown are similar values which were obtained by means of a least-squares analysis. The differences in the results of the two methods are a measure of the nonlinearities of the data (i.e., the change of $\Delta C_N/\Delta \delta_{\rm av}$ with α) since the least-squares data represent a mean or average slope for all angles of attack experienced at a particular Mach number. The trend of $\Delta C_N/\Delta \delta_{\rm av}$ with Mach number is typical. However, the general level of the curve is somewhat less than indicated by the linearized-theory values which were obtained from reference 7 for the solid control and are shown in figure 9. In addition to the usual limitations of the linearized theory, a small part of this difference is believed to be due to the flexibility of the controls (in twist) and to the perforations in one control which the theory does not consider.

Values of $\Delta C_N/\Delta c$ are presented in figure 10 for $\delta=0$. Also shown are values of $\Delta C_N/\Delta c$ which were obtained in a least-squares type of analysis. The shape of the faired curve is regular and good agreement is obtained with the comparison values, which were computed from an unpublished extension to the linearized theory reported in reference 9 for a rigid wing-body combination and modified to include wing aeroelastic effects by a method similar to that reported in reference 10.

Pitching Moments

Figure 11 presents the variation of $\Delta C_m/\Delta c$ with Mach number. The curve is typical with increasing values up to transonic speeds, a leveling off at near-sonic speeds, and decreasing values at supersonic speeds.

Although values of $\Delta C_m/\Delta \delta_a$ were obtained, they are not presented since they represent a mixture of control pitching moments and pitch damping moments as explained in the section entitled "Analysis of Data." However, good estimates of control pitching effectiveness at supersonic speeds can be obtained by assuming that the faired normal-force results are acting at the control center of area.



CONCLUSIONS

The results of a rocket-model investigation of the hinge moments on a constant-chord, inboard, trailing-edge control with 67 percent over-hang balance on a 52.5° swept and tapered wing between the Mach numbers of 0.7 and 1.8 led to the following conclusions:

- 1. Control hinge moments were small throughout the speed range for all combinations of angle of attack and control deflection tested.
- 2. The addition of a single row of holes near the control trailing edge resulted in no measureable effects on values of hinge moments due to control deflection except for angles of attack near zero at Mach numbers greater than 1.3 where a small reduction in control restoring moments was attributed to the perforations.
- 3. The addition of the control trailing-edge perforations resulted only in small changes in values of hinge moments due to angle of attack.

Langley Aeronautical Laboratory,
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,
Langley Field, Va., May 14, 1957.

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TABLE I

PHYSICAL CONSTANTS OF MODEL

Model weight, lb
Wing area: Total, sq ft
Wing sweepback:
Leading edge, deg
Quarter-chord line, deg
Trailing edge, deg
Area of solid control, sq ft 0.1177
Area of perforated control, sq ft
$2M^{1}$, ft^{3}
2M ¹ , ft ³
Sweepback of control hinge axis, deg



TABLE II. - TIME HISTORIES OF TEST DATA

	Τ.		(ch)					Corr	rected. or β
Time c	- a ₂	8	g (Th)	G _h	C _M	a <u>m</u>	В	C _D	(c ^p) ^D
				K = 0-7-					
9.7-6-4-5-1-1-2-4-5-7-6-8-5-5-6-7-6-5-5-6-7-6-4-5-7-6-9-5-9-5-5-6-5-5-6-7-6-5-5-6-7-6-9-5-9-5-9-5-9-5-9-5-9-5-9-5-9-5-9-5-9	2.77876617158356956 45046595162757557445524110 2225574445556956 4504595162757557445556956956956956956956956956956956956956	-1-2-7-1-3-5-5-3-6-6-19-88-2-5-1-1-2-7-1-1-3-5-2-1-1-3-88-2-5-1-1-3-5-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-3-9-7-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	-0.0609 -0.086 -0.085 -0.084 -0.062 -0.044 -0.000 -0.000 -0.001	-0.04573 -0.05738 -0.0261 -0.0189 -0.0034 -0.074 -0.0482 -0.0475 -0.0482 -0.0475 -0.0482 -0.0475 -0.0486 -0.055 -0.026	-0.54605009410750140124 -	0.3280 3299 2889; 293; 1938 1416 0 0 -0062 -1069 -1387 -1387 -1482 -1616 -1597 -1862 -1976 0 00292 00471 0090 11565 11742 -2800 -3018	15874688878745868786787878787878787878787878787878787	-0.0427 -0.0362 -0.0362 -0.0057 -0.0057 -0.057 -0.057 -0.059 -0.0	-0.0676 -0.019 -0.019 -0.0177 -0.0177 -0.0177 -0.0103 -0.012 -0.012 -0.014 -0.016 -0.014 -0.016 -0.0
20.54 -10. 20.56 -9. 20.58 -8. 20.60 -7.	79 62 -1.77 68 -2.44	71 -1.51 -2.40 -5.51	0780 0628 0629 0538 0408	- 0547 - 0548 - 0478 - 0568	- 6052 - 5708 - 5445 - 4677	-5555 -5055 -3144 -2960	4.80 5.50 5.86	0515 0511 0461 0558	- 0676 - 0558 - 0593 - 0455
20.00 -1.	-5.52	-5-34	-:0400	M = 0.8	·	.2900	7.00	2.0770	0499
17.01	970.00 -3.00 -	- 1.5.4.1.7.1.2.5.0.7.1.2.5.1.4.7.0.7.0.2.5.4.4.7.2.2.3.4.4.7.2.2.3.4.4.7.0.7.0.2.3.4.4.7.0.7.0.2.3.4.4.7.0.7.0.2.3.4.4.7.0.7.0.2.3.4.4.7.0.7.0.2.3.4.4.7.0.7.0.2.3.4.4.7.7.3.4.4.7.7.4.4.7.4.4.7.4.4.7.4.4.7.4.4.7.4.4.7.4.4.7.4.4.7.4.4.7.4.4.7.4.4.7.4.4.4.7.4.4.4.7.4	-0.0292 -0.0507 -0.0247 -0.068 -0.068 -0.058 -0.0245 -0.0258 -0.0214 -0.0256 -0.0247 -0.0256 -0.0247 -0.0256 -0.0247 -0.0256 -0.0247 -0.0256 -0.0247 -0.0256 -0.0247 -0.0256 -0.0247 -0.0256 -0.0247 -0.0256	-0.029903801500540054006402940294029402940294029402940294029402940294029402960394039403940394039403940394039403940394039403940394	-0.2826 -2789 -2626 -2427 -2626 -1729 -1144 -0839 -0156 -0839 -0157 -1100 -1834 -1937 -2027 -1908 -1158 -1445 -0196 -5115 -3196 -5115 -3196 -3145	0.1875 -1941 -1920 -1930 -1830 -1830 -1725 -1250 -0750	8878821548017188541855198901975351954015	-0.0220 -0.0230 -0.0137 -0.051 -0.059 -0.029	-0.0325 -0.0327 -0.025 -0.0276 -0.0172 -0.0273



TABLE II. - TIME HISTORIES OF TEST BATA - Continued

		_		$(c_h)_p$	_	-	_	_	Corre for	
Time	લ	8 ₃ 0	5	(-m/p	с _ь	C _M	C _m	В	c _h	(c ^p) ^D
					M = 0.9	1				
2426833345844444455245868666867246788 4444444444444444444444444444444444	%9444	- 34 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 4 - 2 - 1 - 1 2 - 5 - 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5	\$86544815554885848554456889955 \$155555555555544555445861146889955	-0.0296 -0298 -0297 -0316 -0505 -0351 -0209 -0238 -0211 -0156 -0063 -0139	-0.0052 .0013 .0094 .0218 .0214 .0214 .0214 .0214 .0216 .0177 .0128 .0076 .0065 .0102 .0305 .0306 .0307 .0308 .0307 .0308 .0307 .0308 .0307 .0308 .0307 .0308 .0307 .0308 .0308 .0308 .0308 .0308 .0308 .0308 .0308 .0308 .0308 .0308 .0308 .0308 .0308 .0308	-0.1681 -1614 -1362 -1164 -0712 -0346 -0222 -0789 -1309 -1734 -2077 -2171 -2168 -1795 -1328 -0787 -0145 -1258 -1810 -2290 -2711 -2946 -5025 -3080 -2449 -1917 -15262	0.1411 .1144 .1144 .1144 .0886 .0744 .0369 00563 0690 1045 0763 0609 0763 0608 .1264 .1656 .1008 .1264 .1852 .2040 .1925 .1829 .1829 .1829	-0.03 -1.47 -2.56 -5.66 -5.93 -4.21 -6.09 -5.93 -1.08 -1.09 -2.08 -1.09 -2.09 -1.09 -2.09 -1.09	-0.0052 .0013 .0098 .0252 .0267 .0243 .0252 .0265 .0265 .0135 .0130 .0076 .0064 -0099 -0292 -0309 -0256 -0277 -0304 -0310 -0279 -0205 -0152 -0078 -0078 -0078 -0078 -0078	-0.0296 -0282 -0282 -0286 -0299 -0472 -0194 -0194 -0198 -0149 -0064 -0149 -0149 -0149 -0149 -0158 -0149 -0158 -0149 -0158 -0149 -0158 -015
					M = 0.9	7	,		_	
13.04 13.06 13.14 13.14 13.14 13.22 13.35	6.48 6.15 1.55 5.56 -2.56 -7.6	1.25 2725 3.46 1.272 3.46 1.272 3.46 1.272 3.46 1.272 1.272 3.46 1.272 1	######################################	0.0084 0088 0086 0044 0086 0088 0089 	0.0670 .0405 .0225 .0019 .0272 .0792 .0792 .0828 .0877 .0716 .0569 .0521 .0120 .0592 .0651 .0584 .0615 .0745 .0818	0.3774 .3655 .3087 .2298 .0223 .0223 .0997 .2171 .3900 .39162 .0327 .1315 .0422 .0527 .1177 .1834 .2345 .2113 .1881	-0.185418551608151707440251 .0415 .11598 .2109 .2142 .255 .2111 .1617 .1010 .058405840584058405700879	-5.52 -4.56 -4.21 -5.69 -5.21 -5.69 -1.52 -1.52 -1.52 -1.52 -1.52 -1.52 -1.52 -1.52 -1.52 -1.52 -1.52 -1.52 -1.52 -1.53	0.0717 .0439 .0174 .0020 .0289 .0823 .0761 .0823 .0825 .0538 .0428 .0298 .0112 .0697 .0626 .0547 .0595 .0642 .0604 .0832 .0621 .0832	0.0060 0249 0248 0248 0256 0256 0289 1035 0205



TABLE II.- THE HISTORIES OF THE DECA - Continued.

Time	Œ	٩٥	8	(%) _D	G _h	C _E	Q _m	β	<u>Pira</u>	Œ.	٥	8	(c ^p) ²	O _b	O _M	C _m	В
	¥ = 1.02								E								
2000年100日,100日,100日,100日,100日,100日,100日,1	**************************************	######################################	\$\$\text{\$\	-0.0276 -0.0264 -0.0264 -0.0264 -0.0264 -0.0264 -0.0264 -0.0266 -0.026	-0.0072 -0.0074 -0.0074 -0.0007 -0.00007 -0.0007 -0.0007 -0.0007 -0.0007 -0.0007 -0.0007 -0.0007 -0.00	0.3392 3005 2005 2005 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2	-0.184e -0.1877 -1121A -1125A -0406 -0070 -0699 -1196 -0699 -1196 -2224 -2488 -2590 -2590 -1196 -0695 -0695 -0695 -0696 -2205 -0696 -2205 -0696 -2205 -1196 -1196 -1196 -1196 -1196 -1196 -1196 -1196 -1196 -1196 -1196 -1196	SANANA PANANA PA	######################################	「ユードップ・キャック・キャッキー・・ 」とうファイト・トゥッカー・・ユードッキ・ロボーン・・コード・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	\$888886664468954455544 - 12554455564558588	予め、 1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	-0.0711 -0.0757 -0.0757 -0.0757 -0.0757 -0.0757 -0.0758 -0.0758 -0.0758 -0.0757 -0.075		- 0666 - 1566 - 1566 - 2666 -	0.001/2 .0719 .0719 .0715 .0796 .1347 .1596 .1400 .140	1.00 E 31 2 38 E 38 8 6 6 6 6 5 5 8 6 5 5 7 7 6 6 8 5 8 8 8 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

TABLE II. - TIME HISTORIES OF TEST DATA - Continued

Time	æ	ð _p	В	(c ^p) ^D	C _h	C _M	C _{at}	β
				M = 1.21				
99999999999999999999999999999999999999	0.14.00 0.14.0	01.098747161183779997499958484116778676774820 01.2.2.3.4.4.5.5.4.4.5.2.1	9 123445554556515585585556685588855888 9 123445554556615585985558685588858888	008802050501054105910560060905300530551055605300524052705260525052705260525	0.0045 0167 0404 0626 0805 0957 1076 1076 1076 0753 0753 0753 0899 0129 .0801 .0801 .0801 .0801 .0801 .0805 .0906 .090	0.0708 .0975 .1185 .1290 .1560 .1691 .1596 .1523 .1304 .1028 .0774 .0379 .0007 -0381 -0714 -11129 -11331 -1510 -1867 -1867 -1868 -1415 -1150 -1688 -0783 -0783 .0031 .0219 .0753 .1041 .1251	-0.0247 -0325 -0425 -0425 -0782 -0935 -0977 -0935 -0761 -0459 -0170 -045 -045 -045 -0829 -0834 -1265 -1265 -1265 -1265 -1265 -0607 -0506 -0516 -0480 -0590 -0516 -0480 -0590 -0567	NA SALANESSE SE
7.85 7.85 7.86 7.87 7.89 7.99 7.99 7.99 7.99 7.99 8.00 8.05 8.05 8.06 8.06 8.06 8.06 8.06 8.06 8.06 8.06	-1.32 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	4.521.0847686986986785148796959595828656586785144-521.08476865865865865865865865865865865865865865	**************************************	0.0513 .0510 .0074 -0040 -0149 -0237 -0515 -0511 -0763 -0674 -0772 -0739 -0654 -0537 -0537 -0537 -0536 -0615 .0615 .0615 .0616 .0714 .0729 .0615 .0616 .0714 .0729 .0615	0.0827 .0557 .0159 .0159 .0159 .0159 .0159 .0159 .0159 .0152 .0228 .0493 .0493 .0593 .0593 .0593 .0593 .0593 .0593 .0593 .0594 .0595	-0.066504610225 .0067 .0331 .0360 .0702 .0908 .1033 .1031 .1024 .0914 .0769 .0770 .0317 .00240219044507191112122504830768076807680768	0.0554 .0427 .0275 .0099 0051 0228 0459 0590 0537 0597 0597 0597 0598 .0126 .0225 .0465 0588 .0729 .0465 0588 .0729 .0465 0588 .0729 .0849 .0849 .0840 .0840 .0840 .0840 .0840 .0840 .0840 .0840 .0840	**************************************

COMPUTATION



TABLE II. - TIME HISTORIES OF TEST DATA - Continued

Time	Cr.	8 _D	8	(c ^p) ^b	СЪ	. C ^M	C _m	β
				M = 1.40				
55656666666666666666666666666666666666	1.1.69 7.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	\$2588434554688558884456455566 \$4444596 \$4444596	25868854365844444501 5544459658544658	0.0529 .0661 .0785 .0809 .0785 .0639 .0429 .0190 0220 0318 0489 0643 0643 0888 0902 0850 0711 0554 0714 0754 0754 0754 0754 0754 0754 0754 0754 0754 0754 0754 0756 0757 0756 0757 0758 0752	0.0795 .0968 .1108 .1135 .0968 .1135 .0674 .0478 .0179 .0166 -0764 -0767 -1108 -1125 -1107 -0775 -0745 -0755	-0.0710 -0.0832 -0.915 -0.0853 -0.0951 -0.0506 -0.070 -0.051 -0.0532 -0.0532 -0.0532 -0.0534 -0.0544 -0.0544 -0.0544 -0.0544 -0.0544 -0.0544 -0.0544 -0.0544 -0.0544 -0.0544 -0.0545 -0.0852 -0.0852	0.0421 .0572 .0647 .0622 .0540 .0435 .0410 .0225 .0056 0 -0386 -0382 -0382 -0405 -0405 -0405 -0360 -0360 -0240 -0240 -0240 -0550 -0550 .0550 .0550 .0550	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
				M = 1.50)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.	-0.55728.551707575688.58290.10458.18.5546.99516.45.17.856.67	-1.392 -1.398 12.555 12.545 12	920996258T78548F738F5489550965489088	0.0044 0147 0359 0520 0689 0811 0886 0777 0620 0445 0254 0050 .0162 .0377 .0790 .0788 .0787 .0722 .0755 .0722 .0755 .0722 .0755 .0722 .0755 .0722 .0757	0.01380123035306020810095610110987063805910150 .0099 .0346 .0577 .0747 .0918 .1034 .1020 .0912 .0756 .0479 .02150520052007610944	-0.0094 .0144 .0293 .0465 .0579 .0695 .0695 .0695 .0695 .0265 .0265 .0265 -0466 -0599 -0681 -0542 -0542 -0542 -0542 -0542 -0568	0.0107 0066 0120 0252 0306 0407 0370 0385 0319 0295 0165 0055 0166 0281 0347 0403 0403 0404 0320 0267 0188 0241 0315 0387	4.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2

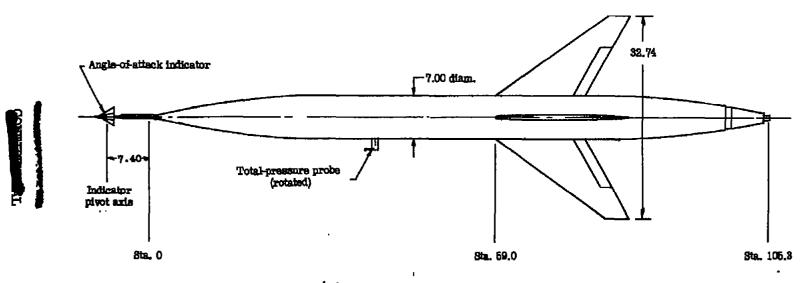


TABLE II.- TIME HISTORIES OF TEST DATA - Continued

Time	α	ಕ್ಕಿ	8	(c _h) _p	C _h	C _N	C _{zn}	β
			•	K = 1.6	1		l	
578.786166666666666676777777777778788888	-1.11598862 5051.684866697451214570974887946755	270253640322584575464456698156785FT	16544818665565181858855588888 111177711	0.0694 .0750 .0751 .0457 .0220 .0013 0159 0599 0599 0691 0699 0475 0290 0599 0475 0280 0545 .0545 .0545 .0545 .0525 .0525	0.0821 .0895 .0869 .0769 .0518 .0072 0149 0630 0630 0799 0923 0945 0840 0707 0462 0235 .0463 .0265 .0463 .0563 .0563 .0563 .0563 .0563 .0563 .0563	-0.0626 -0633 -0580 -0368 -0138 -0138 -0139 -0595 -0597 -0569 -0577 -0563 -056	0.0426 .0460 .0421 .0333 .0296 .0108 .0054 .0215 0215 025 0277 0293 0180 0139 0055 .0154 .0313 .0513 .0465 .0427 .0394 .0394	
				M = 1.7	2		<u> </u>	
8.888.889.899.999.999.999.00.000.000.000	2.000682672470060257397710565401355847259164	25744445215888685782558845788466	27-45-65-56-4550-146-79-71-4-1-4-5-1-2-3-4-4-5-2-5-6-5-6-4-5-0-1-2-3-4-4-4-5-1-2-3-4-4-5-2-6-5-6-6-5-6-6-5-6-6-5-6-6-5-6-6-5-6	-0.0453 -0.0453 -0.0586 -0.0705 -0.0453 -0.0455 -0.0455 -0.0455 -0.0455 -0.0452 -0.0577 -0.0700 -0.0641 -0.0519 -0.0105 -0.0452 -0.0453 -0.0700 -0.0641 -0.0519 -0.0641 -0.0519 -0.0655 -0.0641 -0.0688 -0.0786	-0.0461 0650 0735 0765 0765 0540 0545 0345 0357 0366 .0751 .0759 .0878 .0951 .0878 0826 0451 0620 0757 0841 0628 0768 0582	0.0987 .1021 .0981 .0855 .0679 .0465 .0170 -0109 -0354 -0851 -1004 -1089 -1088 -0999 -0828 -0548 -0299 -0528 .0755 .0914 .1013 .0986 .0924 .0924 .0928	-0.0418 -0.453 -0.453 -0.419 -0.535 -0.275 -0.275 -0.111 -0.28 -0.110 -0.28 -0.130 -0.530	0.552.506.5052.506.554.506.554.554.554.554.554.554.554.554.554.55

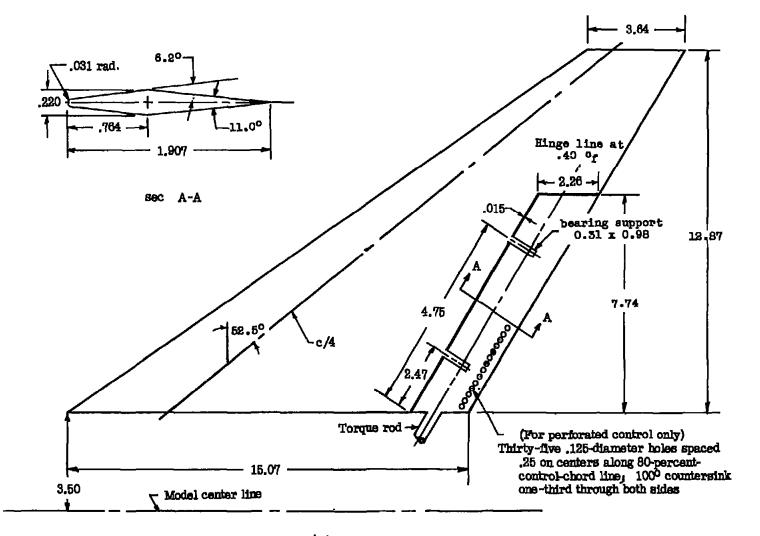
TABLE II. - TIME HISTORIES OF TEST DATA - Concluded

Time	G.	g _D	В	(ch)p	C _h	C _M	C _m	β
				N = 1.77	<u> </u>			
5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.	0.3934.6679.2006.2017.348.22.4497.82.25.83.25.32.73.16.76.99.11.67	44.5.68725682885442711988555576886995568995568995568995568995568995568995568899556889955688995568995568899556889955688995568899556889955688995568899556889955688995568899556889955688995568899556899556899556899556889955688995568995568995568995568995568995689955689956899556899568995689955689956899568995689956899568995689956899568995689956899568995689956899568995689956899569956	54445978544878445927664799458605756 4444597854487845927664799458605756	0.0658 .0649 .0611 .0549 .0452 .0501 .0126033904690586067506190580 .0119 .0503 .0461 .0507 .04690588 .0119 .0503 .0461 .0578 .0469 .0565	0.0700 .0721 .0705 .0635 .0558 .0400 .0233 .0060013205920671071606740561039302090004 .0187 .0385 .0568 .0718 .0767 .0812 .0719 .0812	0.0066 .0119 .0160 .0250 .0353 .0365 .0411 .0468 .0457 .0448 .0449 .0332 .0193 .0103 .007402600439070707050832083208320839070805850585	-0.0280 -0.0280 0099 .0128 .0204 .0169 .0056 0046 0180	- 0.00 - 1.11 - 1.11



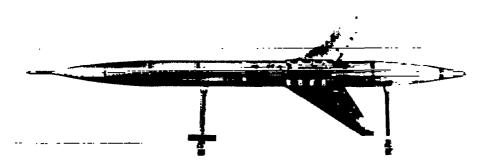
(a) Plan view of test vehicle.

Figure 1.- Model design. All dimensions are in inches unless otherwise indicated.

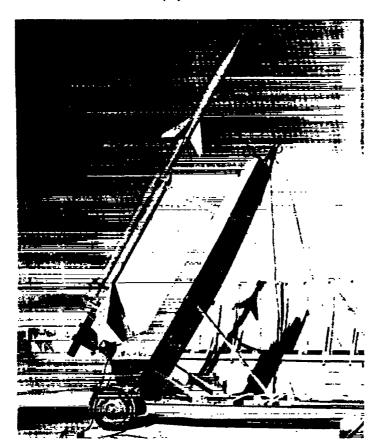


(b) Control wing.

Figure 1.- Concluded.



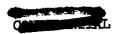
(a) Plan view.



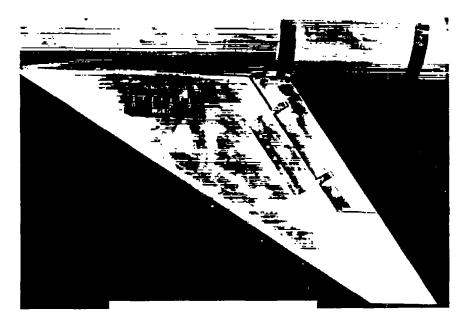
L-57-1604 '

(b) Model and booster preparatory to launching.

Figure 2.- Test vehicle.

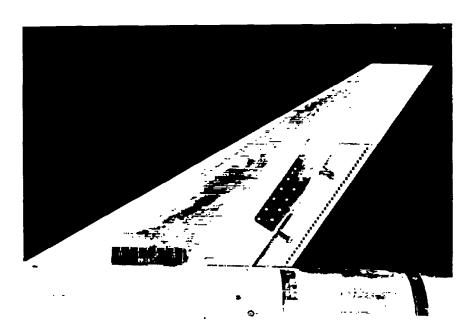






L-86331

(c) Wing with solid control.



L-86330

(d) Wing with perforated control.

Figure 2.- Concluded.



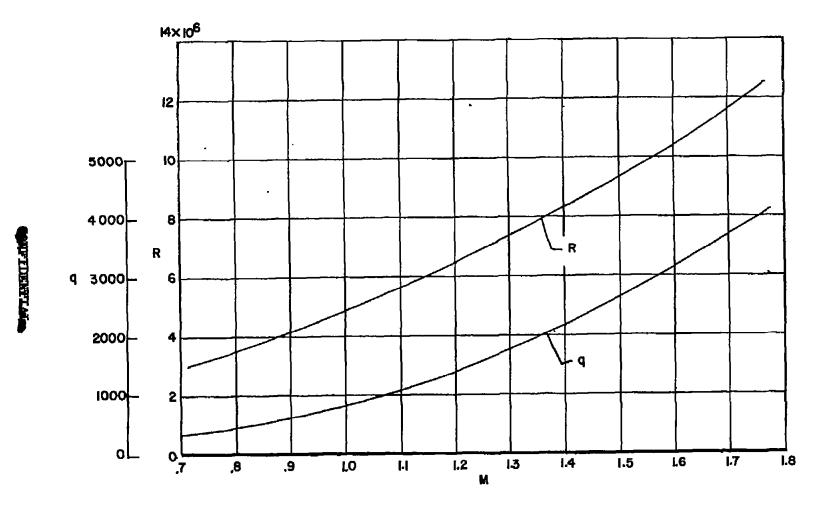


Figure 3 .- Variation of Reynolds number and dynamic pressure with Mach number.

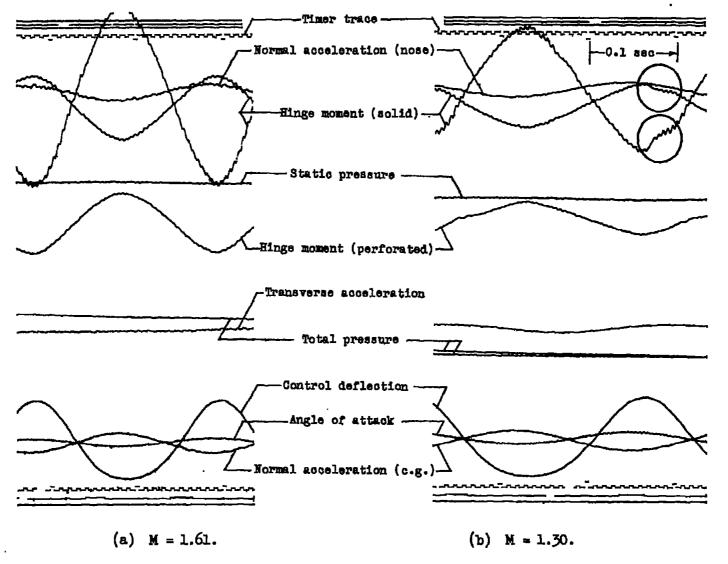
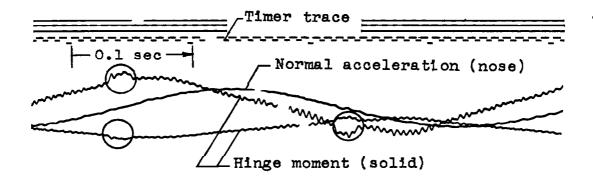
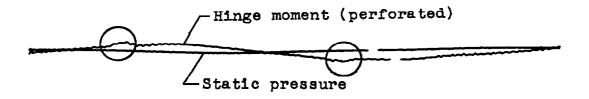
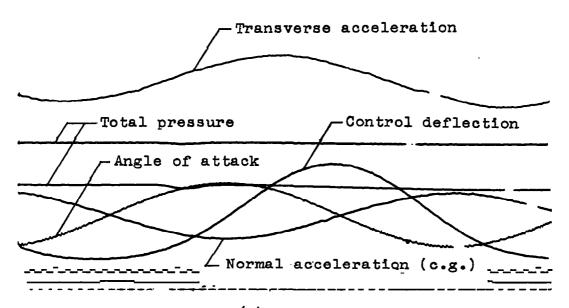


Figure 4.- Sample sections of telemeter record. Hinge-moment "irregularities" indicated by circles.

3

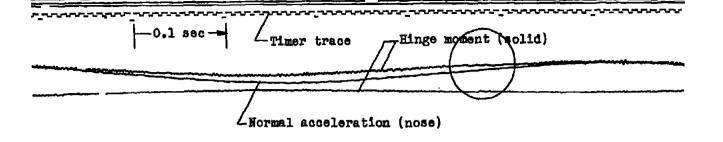


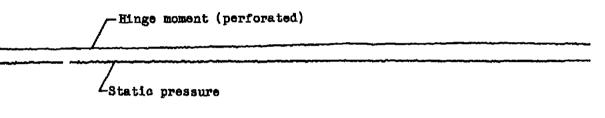




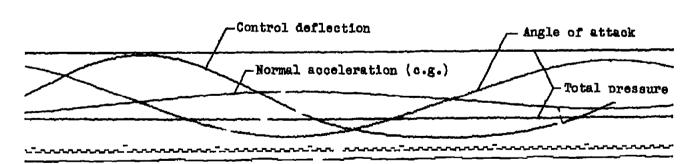
(c) M = 1.02.

Figure 4.- Continued.



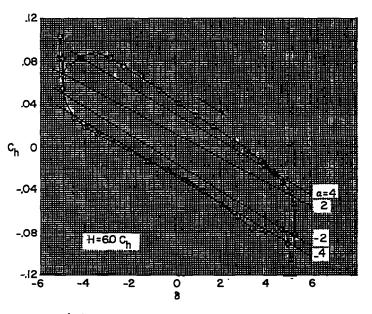




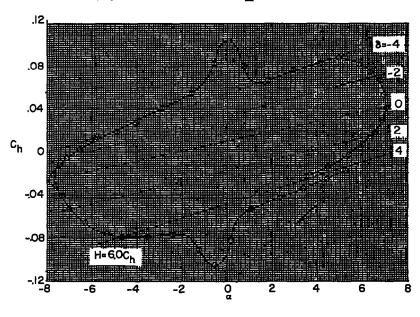


(d) M = 0.71.

Figure 4.- Concluded.



(a) Variation of C_h with δ .



(b) Variation of $C_{\mathbf{h}}$ with α .

Figure 5.- Sample variation of C_h with α and δ for the solid control at M = 1.02. Arrows indicate time sequence of recorded data.

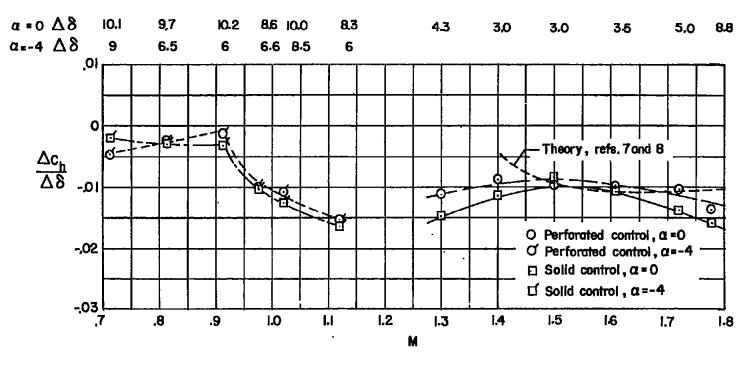


Figure 6.- Variation with Mach number of the change in control hinge-moment coefficient with respect to control deflection. A8 indicated.

TATABELIERICS

Figure 7.- Variation with Mach number of the change in control hinge-moment coefficient with respect to angle of attack. An indicated.

NACA RM L57FO

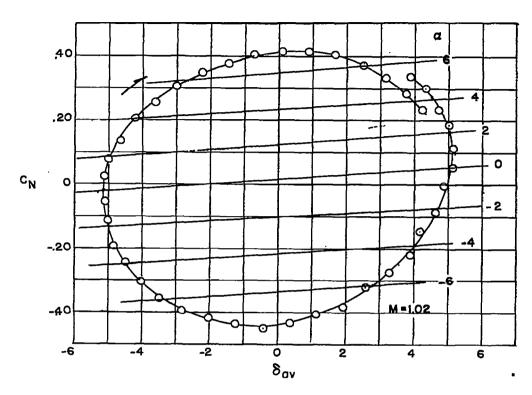


Figure 8.- Variation of model normal-force coefficient with control deflection showing lines of constant angle of attack at M = 1.02. Arrow indicates time sequence of recorded data.

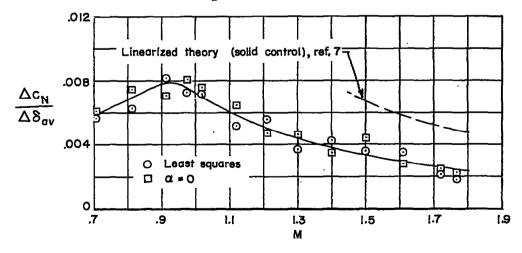


Figure 9.- Variation with Mach number of the change in model normalforce coefficient with respect to control deflection.

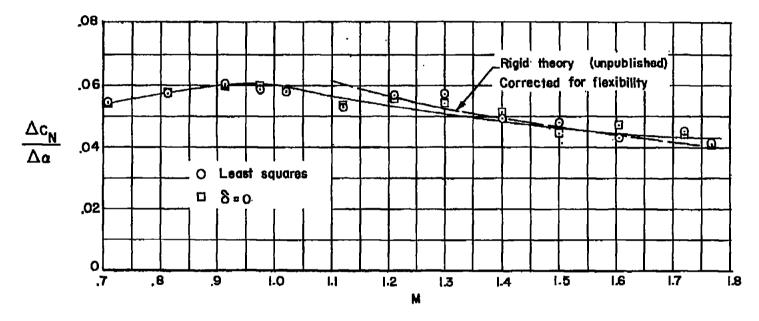


Figure 10.- Variation with Mach number of change in model normal-force coefficient with respect to angle of attack.

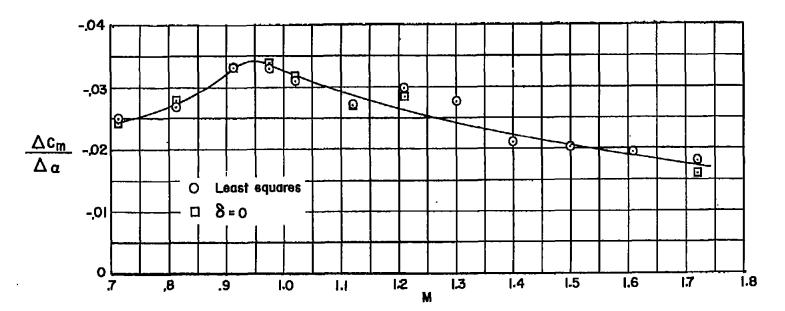


Figure 11.- Effect of Mach number on model pitching-moment derivative.